

WW.

lf c.

56.

553

no 3542881

WW.C.S.

A CATECHISM
OF THE
HISTORY OF INDIA

BY

JEEJEEBHOY KHURSHEDJEE KAPUDYA.
FIRST ASSISTANT TEACHER, ALFRED HIGH SCHOOL.

THIRD EDITION
(All Rights Reserved).

32350_{ac}

BOMBAY:
E. & G. JOB PRINTING PRESS.

1879
Digitized with financial assistance from

Price Six Annas.

NSDL

Technology, Trust & Reach

on 07 January, 2017

954
Kad/Cat
32'350.

954
KAD YECT
To



THE MEMORY

32350

OF THE LATE

ROMANJEE JEEJEEBHoy MUGANÁ, ESQ.

A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE PARSI PUNCHA YAT

A ZEALOUS PROMOTER OF EDUCATION,

AND

A KIND PATRÓN TO THE NEEDY AND THE POOR,

THIS LITTLE VOLUME

IS DEDICATED

AS A TOKEN OF RESPECT

AND ESTEEM

BY THE COMPILER.

954
K. a. d.

P R E F A C E
TO
THE THIRD EDITION.



THE Compiler has much reason to feel grateful for the favour which his kind young friends and liberal public continue to extend to his little work ; and he avails himself of this opportunity of returning them his sincere thanks. To prove the sense of their kindness he has spared neither labour nor expense in making each successive edition worthy of their continued patronage. The present Edition has been greatly enlarged by the addition of a summary of the latest events, so as to bring down the history to the very day of publication.

It is chiefly designed for the use of students preparing for the Matriculation Examination. Pronunciations of proper names wherever they occur are given in Gujarātī for the convenience of Junior Scholars. The latitudes and longitudes of important places are also given for the information of students.

*The following works by the same Author can be
had at the undersigned :--*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Persian Tales, Gujaráti.....	5	0	0
Gujaráti Version of First Book of Poetry.....	0	5	0
Rudiments of Geography, Gujarati...	0	6	0

JEHANGIR B. KARANI,

No. 18, Parsi Bazar Street,

Fort, Bombay.

ISHWARDASS,

No. 93, Ramwady.

CATECHISM

OF THE

HISTORY OF INDIA.

CHAPTER I.

Divisions of the History of India.

Question. Into how many periods may the history of India be divided?

Answer. Into three periods; viz. the Hindu, the Mahomedan, and the British.

(Q.) To what space of time does the Hindu period extend?

(A.) It extends from the earliest settlements to the Mahomedan invasions, about A. D. 1,001.

(Q.) State the extent of time occupied by the Mahomedan period?

(A.) It extends from A.D. 1,001 to the battle of Plassey, A. D. 1757.

(Q.) When did the British rule in India commence?

(A.) About the middle of the 17th century.

CHAPTER. II.
The Hindu Period.
Early Hindu History.

(Q.) Do the Hindus possess any record of their ancient history?

(A.) No.

(Q.) Whence is the little information we have on Hindu history obtained?

(A.) From a passage in the Institutes of Manu, which relates that the residence of the Hindus was at one time between the rivers, *Sarasvātī* and *Drishdawati*. This tract was called *Brahmaverta*.³

(Q.) What is the next historical event that deserves notice.

(A.) The war celebrated in the *Mahábhárat*. This was a contest between the two branches of the reigning family, the Pandus and Kurus, for Hastinapura ($78^{\circ}-29^{\circ}$), a city to the north-east of Delhi.

(Q.) Who was Sukya or Gautama?

(A.) He was the founder of the Budha⁴ religion. He died about 543 B. C.

(Q.) Who was Asoka?

(A.) He was the son of Chandragupta⁵, king of Magadha.

१।

२।

३।

४

५ बुद्ध.

६ अशोक.

७ चंद्रगुप्त.

८ मगध.

(85½°—25½°), who ruled over Malwa.

(Q.) Who was Vicram ? *

(A.) The most celebrated prince of Oojein, who established the era still current throughout all the provinces north of the Nerbudda, 56 B. C.

(Q.) Who was Sálivahána ?

(A.) The most celebrated prince of Maharashtra after whom the Hindus of the Deckan date their era, A. D. 77.

CHAPTER III.

Foreign Invasions.

(Q.) What attracted the attention of foreign conquerors to India ?

(A.) Its mineral wealth and importance.

(Q.) Who invaded India in 508 B. C. ?

(A.) Darayus Hystaspes³, king of Persia, who conquered the Punjab and a part of Scinde, and advanced as far as the Great Desert, which was then considered the eastern boundary of the world.

(Q.) What is stated to have been the amount of tribute he drew from the Indian satrapy ?

(A.) Nearly one-third of the revenue of his Persian monarchy.

(Q.) Who was the next invader ?

१ मालीवहाय.

२ महाराष्ट्र.

३ दरायस क्षीरानशीस

(A.) Alexander the Great, who gained several victories over Porus, king of the Punjab, 328 B.C.

(Q.) Who was Selencus?

(A.) Successor of Alexander in India and Bactria (Bokhara). He also invaded India, and fought a battle with Chandragupta, king of Magada, but at last a treaty favourable to the latter was made between the two parties.

CHAPTER IV.

The Mahomedan Period.

(Q.) When did the Mahomedans first appear in India?

(A.) In 664 A.D. when an Arab force under Mahomed Cosseim penetrated to Cabul and conquered Scinde.

(Q.) How long did they occupy Scinde?

(A.) For 86 years, after which they were driven out by the Rajput tribe of Sumera.

The Ghaznvideh Dynasty in India. (1001-1176)

(Q.) Who was the founder of the house of Ghazni?

(A.) Alp Tegin, governor of Khorassan in Persia, who conquered Ghazni (601--807), and founded the Ghaznvideh dynasty.

(Q.) By whom was Alp Tegin succeeded in the Government of Ghazni?

१ अ

३ अ

४ अ

५ अ

(A.) By his general, Sebektigin¹, A. D. 977.

(Q.) Who succeeded Sebektigin?

(A.) His son, the famous Sultan Mahmud, who made 17 expeditions into Hindoostan, and, after each, returned to Ghazni with an immense treasure.

(Q.) Relate some incidents of Mahmud's various expeditions to India?

(A.) In his first expedition, A. D. 1001, Jeypal, king of Lahore, was defeated at Peshawur ($71\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — 84°); in the fourth, his son, Anungpal, aided by numerous Hindu kings, met with a like fate, A. D. 1008; in the 12th, Nagurkote², Thaneswur³, Muttra⁴, and Kanouj surrendered to him 1018; and in the 16th, he plundered the rich temple of Somnat (71° — 21°), A. D. 1026-7.

(Q.) Who obstructed his passage on his return to Ghazni?

(A.) The Raja of Ajmir, whom he avoided by passing through the deserts of Scinde.

(Q.) Where was his capital?

(A.) At Lahore (74° — 32°), where his descendants reigned for about 150 years.

The Ghorean⁵ Dynasty.—1176-1206.

(Q.) Who overthrew the Ghaznvide dynasty?

(A.) Mahomed Ghorī of an Affghan family, who having conquered Ghazni entered India, took Ajmir ($74\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$),

૧ સુબખતીન.

૩ યનેરવર.

૨ નગરકોટ.

૪ મત્તરા.

૫ પોરીઅન.

Delhi, Kanouj (79 $\frac{1}{2}$ °—27°), Benares, and thus founded the Mahomedan power in India, A. D. 1176. From the death of Mahomed Ghorî India became an independent kingdom, and ceased to have any communication with Ghazni. He was murdered in A.D. 1206.

The Slave Kings.—1206-1290.

(Q.) Who became king of Hindoostan after Mahomed Ghorî ?

(A.) Kutb-ud-dien^t, one of his slaves, who by his bravery and ability had raised himself first to the vice-royalty, and then to the sovereignty of Hindoostan. He reigned at Delhi, and died in A.D. 1210.

(Q.) By what name are his successors known ?

(A.) By the name of the Slave Kings.

(Q.) What disastrous event took place about this time which changed the whole face of Asia ?

(A.) The Moguls under their leader Zenghis Khan^t having subdued the Tartars, and a great part of Asia, burst on the Mahomedan Kingdoms.

(Q.) Why is this irruption of the Moguls called the greatest calamity that has fallen on mankind since the deluge ?

(A.) Because they had no religion to teach, nor did they offer an alternative of conversion or tribute ; their only object was to slaughter and destroy, and the only trace they left was in the devastation of every country which they visited.

The House of Khilji. (1290—1320).

(Q.) Who was the last of the Slave Kings ?

(A.) Keikobad†, who was put to death by a Tartar named Khilji†, A. D. 1288.

(Q.) Who was raised to the throne by the Affghans after Keikobad was assassinated ?

(A.) Khilji, who was treacherously murdered by his nephew, Allah-ud-dien‡.

(Q.) Name the most important event in the reign of Khilji?

(A.) The first and successful invasion of the Deckan by the Mahomedans, under Allah-ud-dien, A.D. 1294.

(Q.) Who succeeded Khilji ?

(A.) His nephew, Allah-ud-dien, a cruel and deceitful prince, 1296. He ordered 9,000 Mogul prisoners to be trampled to death by elephants, and 15,000 of them to be killed. He died after a reign of 20 years, A.D. 1316.

(Q.) What provinces did Allah-ud-dien overrun ?

(A.) Guzerat, and Chittore (79°—13°).

(Q.) What were the principal events of his reign ?

(A.) The expulsion of the Moguls from India, 1304 ; and the conquest of Maharashtra and Carnata, A. D. 1312.

The House of Toghlok.—1320-1412.

(Q.) What family succeeded the House of Khilji ?

(A.) The House of Toghlok†, A. D. 1320.

१ इकोबाद.

२ खिलजी.

३ अल्ला-उद्-दीन.

४ तोगलक.

(Q.) Who was the second sovereign of this line ?

(A.) Mahomed Toghlak, a mad man, who killed and hunted his subjects for his amusement. He reigned 27 years, A.D. 1325—1351.

(Q.) What remarkable instances are mentioned of his foolish deeds ?

(A.) I.—He tried to invade China with 100,000 men, but his whole army perished in the snow while crossing the Himalaya mountains. II.—He wanted to remove his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad[†] ($75\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — 20°), a city in the Decan, and ordered his subjects to follow him there. III.—Once when he lost a tooth he buried it with royal pomp, and built a magnificent tomb over it.

(Q.) Who was the best of the early Mahomedan kings ?

(A.) Feroze Shah[‡], the nephew of Toghlak, during whose reign of thirty-eight years, India enjoyed a respite from her many calamities, and the condition of the people was improved. He died in A.D. 1388.

(Q.) In what way did he contribute to the prosperity of his Empire ?

(A.) He built hospitals, bridges, and tanks, and constructed the first canal ever known in India.

(Q.) Who was the fourth in descent from Feroze ?

(A.) Mahomed Toghlak, a grandson of Feroze, who being dethroned by Timur or Tamerlane, Khan of the Tartars, fled to Guzerat, December 17th, A.D. 1398.

(Q.) What was the character of Tamerlane ?

(A.) He was so cruel that on his march to Delhi he

ordered 100,000 prisoners to be cut down, only because he could not march speedily on their account. He took possession of Delhi, which had surrendered to him on promise of protection.

(Q.) What horrible scene ensued when the Mogul army gained admittance to Delhi ?

(A.) The army began to plunder, and when the inhabitants resisted, a general massacre took place.

(Q.) What followed ?

(A.) After proclaiming himself Emperor of Delhi, Tamerlane (lame Timur) returned to his native country with the immense booty carried off from Delhi, and left anarchy, famine, and pestilence behind him.

(Q.) Who succeeded Timur, as Emperor of Delhi ?

(A.) Nobody ; but anarchy prevailed with all its horrors for 38 years.

The House of Lodi.—1450-1526.

(Q.) Who was the last of the Lodi family ?

(A.) Ibrahim Lodi, in whose reign numerous chiefs revolted.

(Q.) Name the chief, who called in the aid of Baber against Ibrahim ?

(A.) Doulat Khan, the governor of the Punjab.

(Q.) Where was Ibrahim Lodi killed by Baber ?

(A.) In the battle of Paniput (77° — 29°), April 21st, 1526.

(Q.) What was the character of the Lodi kings ?

(A.) They were very cruel and overbearing.

(B.) Where was their capital ?

(A.) At Agra (78° — 27°).

CHAPTER V.

The Mogul Empire.—(1526—1761.)

(Q.) What dynasty succeeded the Lodi family ?

(A.) The Mogul dynasty, whose first prince was Baber.

(Q.) Give a short account of Baber ?

(A.) Baber's early life was passed in the strongest vicissitudes. He reigned for 22 years over Cabul before his conquest of India. He took Agra in A. D. 1525, and afterwards subdued Malwa, Mewa, Bundelkund⁹, and Bahar, and expired in A. D. 1530, in the 50th year of his age. He was buried at Cabul by his own desire. He seems to have a kind and affectionate heart and an easy and social temper. He was possessed of great strength and activity. He defeated the Rajputs at Sikri (78°—26°), A. D. 1527, and took the fort of Chanderi² (78°—24°), A. D. 1528.

(Q.) Relate the circumstances of his death ?

(A.) His end was probably hastened by a superstitious ceremony in which he took part in the hope of relieving his son, Humayun, from a disease by devoting his own life in his stead.

(Q.) How many sons had Baber and what were their names ?

• (A.) Baber had four sons,—Humayun³, Camran⁴, Hindal, and Mirza Askari⁵.

१ अकबर^१.

३ हुमायूँ.

२ अ-हमद.

४ कामरान.

५ मीर्जा अस्करि.

(Q.) Between whom were his dominions divided ?

(A.) Between his two elder sons-Humayun succeeding to the title of Emperor ; and Camran receiving Cabul (69° — 85°), Candahar (65° — 81°), and part of the Punjab.

(Q.) What was the character of Humayun ?

(A.) He was brave, amiable, and learned. He bore his many troubles with kingly equanimity.

(Q.) Relate some particulars of the battle of Munde-sore¹ (75° — 24°) ?

(A.) In this battle Humayun defeated the combined forces of Bahadurshah², king of Guzerat, and Allah-ud-dien, the uncle of Ibrahim Lodi, 1534.

(Q.) Who was the most formidable of Humayun's enemies ?

(A.) Shirshah, who, having conquered Guzerat and Bahar, invaded Bengal and rebelled against his sovereign.

(Q.) Name the battles in which Humayun was defeated by Shirshah ?

(A.) Buzar, and Kanouj, A. D. 1540. After his defeat Humayun fled through Scinde to Persia, A.D. 1543.

(Q.) Describe briefly the useful reign of Shirshah ?

(A.) Having driven Humayun out of his kingdoms Shirshah came to the throne of Delhi, and swayed the sceptre wisely. He had great ability and prudence, and acted with kindness towards his subjects. He introduced a new revenue system, devised better means for the administration of justice, and constructed a road from Bengal towards the Indus. He subdued Malwa, Mewar, and Mar-

war, but was killed while engaged in the capture of Kalinjer ($80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — 25°), a Rujput town in Bundelcund, by the explosion of a magazine, May 22nd, 1545.

(Q.) By whom was he succeeded ?

(A.) By his son Selim, who supplied his place 9 years though neither with equal wisdom nor ability.

(Q.) What was the state of the Empire under the successors of Shirshah ?

(A.) It was distracted by dissensions among the royal family, and by the revolt of nobles and Viceroy.

(Q.) By whom was Humayun assisted in regaining his throne ?

(A.) By the king of Persia, A. D. 1555.

(Q.) When, and of what, did he die ?

(A.) Six months after his return to Delhi he was accidentally killed, falling headlong over the parapet of his library; dying in the 49th year of his age, and the 26th of his reign including his 16 years of banishment.

(Q.) Who was proclaimed emperor on his death ?

(A.) His son Akber, who was then but 13 years of age.

(Q.) Who was appointed regent during his minority ?

(A.) Behramkhan, an intelligent but arbitrary statesman.

(Q.) What were the remarkable events of the reign of Akber ?

(A.) During his long and peaceful reign, he successfully resisted the many rebellions of his ministers and foreign invasions; extended his dominions; admitted the Hindus to the highest stations in the service according to their rank or merit; abolished unjust taxes; improved the reve-

nue system of Shirshah, and suppressed the custom of Suttee. In short, he did every thing in his power to make his people happy and prosperous.

(Q.) What new provinces were added to his dominions?

(A.) Guzerat, Bengal and Bahar (1576); Cushman (1586); Scinde, Candahar, and Orissa (1592); and Khandeish (1594).

(Q.) What was the extent of his Empire?

(A.) It extended almost over the whole of Hindoostan, from the river Nerbudda in the south to the Himalayas in the north, and from the Indus in the west to Bengal in the east.

(Q.) How long did he reign and when did he die?

(A.) He reigned 51 years, and died on the 13th of October, 1605.

(Q.) Who succeeded him?

(A.) His son Selim, who assumed the title of Jehangir.

(Q.) What was the character of this king?

(A.) He was a slothful and careless king, and more superstitious, but less devout than Akber.

(Q.) What was the most remarkable circumstance of Jehangir's life?

(A.) His romantic affection for Nur Jehan.

(Q.) Who was Nur Jehan?

(A.) She was the daughter of a Tartar adventurer. During his father's life-time Jehangir had become attached to her; but, as Akber disliked his marrying her, she was given to a nobleman named Shere Affghan. She was, however, carried to Jehangir's harem after he became Emperor.

(Q.) How did he honor her after her death?

(A.) He erected to her memory the most magnificent monument, the Taj Mahal.

(Q.) By what were the last years of Jehangir disturbed?

(A.) By the rebellions of his sons, and by Nur Jehan's love of power.

(Q.) Who was Mohabat Khan.

(A.) He was a nobleman, who rebelled against Jehangir and took him prisoner.

(Q.) How long did Jehangir reign, and when did he die?

(A.) He reigned 22 years, and died October 18th, 1627.

(Q.) By whom was he succeeded?

(A.) By his son Shah Jehan.

(Q.) How many sons had Shah Jehan? Give a sketch of their character.

(A.) He had four sons :—Dara, the eldest, who was passionate; Shuja, a drunkard; Morad, a glutton and sensualist; and Aurangzib, who was crafty and ambitious.

(Q.) What different policy did Shah Jehan pursue in regard to his sons and with what result?

(A.) Instead of abstaining from giving any high office in the state to a member of the royal family as his predecessors did, he bestowed upon his sons the chief offices in the state, and entrusted to them the command of his army. This change in the established custom proved fatal to him.

(Q.) • Give a brief outline of the events that led to the

accession of Aurangzib, though the youngest son, to the throne of Agra ?

(A.) In 1657 Shah Jehan got most dangerously ill, and Dara was invested with the governing power. Dara's brothers immediately commenced a contest for the crown, and declared war against him. Shuja, Viceroy of Bengal, marched against the capital, and Morad, Viceroy of Guzerat, followed his example. Shuja was defeated by Soliman, Dara's son. Aurangzib did nothing, but leaving Dara and Shuja to weaken each other, he artfully gained over Morad, and declared him to be the Emperor, offering him his services against Dara. They defeated Jeswant Singh, the imperial commander. The armies of Dara and Aurangzib met near Agra, in A. D. 1658, where Dara's forces were defeated, and he himself fled to Delhi. Three days after the battle, Aurangzib marched to Agra (78° — 27°), and publicly proclaimed himself Emperor ; while Morad, being no longer required as a puppet, was dismissed from his sovereignty, and sent to confinement in Gwalior, August 20th, 1658.

(Q.) What became of Shuja and Dara ?

(A.) Shuja, when defeated by Aurangzib, fled and took refuge with a Rajah who slew him. Dara also fell into Aurangzib's power by whom he was murdered.

(Q.) Why did Aurangzib imprison his son Mahomed for life ?

(A.) Because he on account of his love for Shuja's daughter had assisted him.

(Q.) When did Shah Jehan die ?

(A.) December 1666.

(Q.) What was the extent of the Mogul Empire under Aurangzib ?

(A.) It extended from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin.

(Q.) Who harassed him frequently during his long reign?

(A.) The Mahrattas inhabiting the Ghauts and Vin-dhya mountains.

(Q.) Who was the founder of the Mahratta power?

(A.) Shivajee.

(Q.) Give a short life of Shivajee?

(A.) He was the son of Shahjee, grandson of Babajee Bhonsla, who was an hereditary *Patell* of several villages near Doulatabad. He commenced his career by sharing in extensive gang robberies, and rose ultimately to such a pitch of power that he became king of Maharashtra in 1664. He compelled the states of Bejapore and Golconda to pay him a tribute. In 1670 he plundered Surat; the following year he defeated the Mogul army at Aurungabad ($75\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ - 20°). He died a wealthy king in the year 1680, from poison given him by his wife at the age of 53.

(Q.) What other people proved formidable to Aurangzib?

(A.) The Rajputs, a brave, warlike, generous, and honest people, who were never subdued by the Mahomedans.

(Q.) Why did the Rajputs rebel against Aurangzib?

(A.) Because he in his zeal for his religion began to persecute them when they refused to embrace the Mahomedan faith.

(Q.) What act of Aurangzib led to the dissolution of the Mogul Empire?

(A.) His impolitic treatment of the Rajputs, and the revival of the Jazia tax which was wisely abolished by Akber.

(Q.) How long did Aurangzib reign ?

(A.) 48 years. He died at Ahmednuggar (75° — 19°), February 21st, 1707, at the age of 90.

(Q.) How was India divided under Akber ?

(A.) Under Akber the whole of India was divided into 3 districts:—Hindoostan, the Deccan, and Southern India : each district being governed by a Subedar, and sub-divided into smaller provinces governed by Nabobs.

(Q.) What was the state of India under the successors of Aurangzib ?

(A.) His successors being too weak to wield the sceptre, the Empire began to decline till it was completely overthrown by Nadir Shah.

(Q.) Who was Nadir Shah ?

(A.) He was a native of Khorassan, and the son of a dealer in dress made of hides. He renounced his father's profession for that of a highway robber, and entering the Persian army assumed royalty at last. He defeated the Affghans on the plain of Kamal, and seized on the imperial treasures including, amongst other gems, the celebrated Kohi-noor, A.D. 1739. He then invaded India, captured Delhi, massacred 30,000 inhabitants, and returned to Persia with a full coffer. It was on this occasion that all the wealth, accumulated by the great Mogul Emperors, was lost to India. The Peacock-throne of Shah Jehan worth 6 crores of rupees was also carried off, March 1739.

(Q.) What kingdoms sprang into independent existence after the downfall of the Mogul Empire ?

(A.) The Deccan, under the Nizams ; the Punjab, under the Sikhs ; the Maharashtra, under the Peishwas ; Bengal,

Bahar, and Oude under the Nabobs ; Cashmere and Scinde under the Affghans ; and Rajasthan, under the Rajputs.

CHAPTER VI.

India under the Mahomedans.

(Q) Describe briefly the state of India under the Mahomedans ?

(A) Bloodshed and confusion prevailed for a time when the Mahomedans first invaded and settled in India. In ordinary times the condition of the people does not seem to have been suffering from oppression. The general state of the country and its inhabitants seems flourishing. To a majority of Emperors, Feroze Shah, Akber, and Shirshah form a remarkable contrast inasmuch as they arduously exerted to adopt every measure calculated to increase the comfort and welfare of their subjects.

CHAPTER VII.

The British Period.

European Settlements in India.

I.—PORTUGAL.

(Q.) Who was Bartholomew Diaz ?

(A) He was a Portuguese navigator, who discovered the passage round the Cape of Good Hope in 1485.

(Q.) Who was Vasco de Gama ?

१ बार्थोलोमियो डियाज.

२ वास्को डी गामा.

(A.) A Portuguese Captain, who doubled the Cape of Good Hope, A.D. 1497, landed at Calicut, on the Malabar Coast 1498, and began trading with the native princes.

(Q.) Who was Alphonso Albuquerque?

(A.) He was a Portuguese commander who, being driven out from Calicut, captured Goa (74° — $15\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), which became the capital of the Portuguese possessions in India. He married his soldiers to native girls, and the children of these marriages were educated in military schools. He killed or banished the Mahomedans, confiscated their possessions, and gave them as dowries to these marriages. Thus in a short time, as the girls were compelled to embrace Christianity before the marriages were celebrated, Goa was soon filled with Christians.

II.—HOLLAND.

(Q.) What other European nation followed the example of the Portuguese in the East?

(A.) The Dutch, who began trading with the Spice Islands at the end of the 16th century.

(Q.) Name the capital of their Eastern possessions?

(A.) Batavia (107° — 6°), which they built on the northern coast of Java.

(Q.) Name the possessions they obtained in India?

(A.) Negapatam^१ (80° — $10\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), Pulicat^२ (80° — 13°), Chinsura^४ ($88\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — $23\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$), and other places.

III.—ENGLAND.

(Q.) When did the English first appear in India?

१ आनवुक्क. २ नेगापटम. ३ पुलिकट. ४ चिन्सुरा.

(A.) About the middle of the 16th century, when Elizabeth occupied the throne of England, and Akber, of Delhi.

(Q.) Give a short account of the East India Company?

(A.) It was a Company of English merchants formed, in A.D. 1600, to carry on commerce with the East Indies. Their first factory was established in Surat (73° - 21°). Gradually they obtained other possessions, till the whole country was directly or indirectly under their sway. But in 1693 another rival Company was recognized by a Royal charter in the reign of William III of England. Its members were were called the Interlopers by their rivals.

(Q.) What ultimately became of these two companies?

(A.) In A. D. 1708, they were amalgamated under the title of "The United East India Company." But in 1733, this United Company was deprived by Parliament of its trading power, and in 1758, of its political power, the government of this vast empire being transferred to the British Crown.

(Q.) Name in order of time the several places at which the English established their factories in India?

(A.) In A.D. 1612, they established a factory at Surat, and another at Ahmedabad ($72\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ - 23°); in A.D. 1622, they set up some factories at Masulipatam (81° - 16°), Madras ($80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ - 13°), and Teguapatam (80° - 12°) on the Coromandel Coast; in 1640, they built a fortress at Madras which they named Fort St. George; about the same time they established a factory at Hughli; in 1662 the Island of Bombay, which formed a part of dowry that Princess Catherine of Portugal brought to Charles II., who espoused her, was ceded to the Company; in 1700, they obtained permission from the Emperor of Delhi

to build a fortress at Calcutta, which was called Fort William, in compliment to the reigning king of England.

IV—FRANCE.

(Q.) Name some of the French possessions in India with dates of their acquisition ?

(A.) Pondicherry¹ ($80^{\circ}-12^{\circ}$), Mahé ($76^{\circ}-11\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), and Chandernagore ($88^{\circ}-23^{\circ}$) near Calcutta, acquired in 1664.

(Q.) What led the French and the English to petty hostilities in India for a considerable time ?

(A.) The long war that subsisted between the powers in Europe, and the various contrivances they used to extend their power by rendering aid to rival native princes waging war with one another.

CHAPTER VIII.

War in the Carnatic. 1744—54.

(Q.) Who was Joseph Francis Dupleix ?

(A.) The French Governor of Pondicherry, who endeavoured with zeal and ardour to expel the English from India. He was created a Marquis by the French king, and a nabob by the Mogul, for bravely defending Pondicherry against the English in 1748. He was recalled in 1753.

(Q.) Who was Labourdonnais ?

(A.) A French commander, who took the fort of Madras defended by a few Englishmen, A. D. 1746.

(Q.) When was Madras restored to the English ?

(A.) In A. D 1749, when peace was concluded in Europe between England and France.

(Q.) Describe briefly the conduct of the native Rajas ?

(A.) They were fickle-minded men, sometimes siding with the French, and sometimes with the English, according as either party was victorious.

(Q.) Who was the first native prince that applied for aid to the English ?

(A.) Sahujea, King of Tanjore, who being dethroned by his brother, Pratapsingh, promised to offer to the English the fort of Devicottah, (80°—11½°), on condition of their restoring him to the throne of Tanjore.

(Q.) Was this agreed upon by the English ?

(A.) Yes ; but the promise was not perfectly observed, for, when they were very near capturing Devicottah, they accepted the surrender of the fort from Pratapsingh, on condition that they should confirm him on the throne.

(Q.) When, and between whom, did a war of succession commence at Nizam Hydrabad ?

(A.) In A. D. 1748, between Nazir Jung and his nephew Mirzapha Jung.

(Q.) Where, and between whom, did another war of succession commence in the same year ?

(A.) Between Anwar-ud-dien and Chunda Sahib, who contended for the throne of Arcot.

(Q.) Who espoused the cause of the rival princes ?

(A.) The English assisted Nazir Jung and Anwar-ud-dien, while the French, Mirzapha Jung and Chunda Sahib.

१ ५१।५५।।। २ ६६।५।।। ३ ५।।।५५।।। ४ ५५-५५-५।।।-५।।।

(Q.) What followed ?

(A.) A battle took place at Amboor ($78\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — 13°), July 23rd, 1749, which ended in favour of the French ; Anwar-ud-dien was slain, his son Mahomed Ali fled to Trichinopoly, and Chunda Sahib was placed on the throne of Arcot.

(Q.) Who succeeded to the throne of Hyderabad ?

(A.) Mirzapha Jung ; but he was killed in a battle while attempting to put down a revolt ; and Bussy raised Salabut Jung, the younger brother of Nazir Jung to the throne.

(Q.) By whom was Mahomed Ali closely besieged in Trichinopoly ?

(A.) By Chunda Sahib and the French, A. D. 1750.

(Q.) What extraordinary man now began to make his name known in India ?

(A.) Robert Clive, the real founder of the British Indian Empire. He was first employed as a clerk in the Honourable East India Company's service ; but disgusted with the task he left it and entered the army, A. D. 1747.

(Q.) What plan did he propose to the English Council at Madras for relieving Trichinopoly ?

(A.) He proposed to attack Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, alleging that Chunda Sahib would abandon the siege of Trichinopoly as soon as he heard that Arcot was in danger.

(Q.) Was his plan approved of by the English Council ?

(A.) Yes ; and Clive himself was sent to Arcot with 200 English and 300 native soldiers.

(Q.) When did he capture Arcot ?

(A.) August 26th, 1751.

(Q.) What did Chunda Sahib on hearing this news ?

(A.) He sent 150 French soldiers and 9850 sepoys under

the command of Rajah Sahib to relieve Arcot.

(Q.) What followed ?

(A.) Clive with his 120 Englishmen and 200 sepoy was besieged in Arcot. The siege lasted 50 days.

(Q.) How was it raised ?

(A.) Rajah Sahib, seeing that an army of the Mahrattas under Morari Rao¹ offered to side with the English, made a desperate assault, which Clive repulsed with dauntless courage ; Rajah Sahib's army was obliged to retreat.

(Q.) When did Clive pursue the retreating army ?

(A.) When he received new succour from Madras.

(Q.) Where did he overtake and defeat that army ?

(A.) Near Arnee ($79^{\circ}-12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), A. D. 1751.

(Q.) Was Clive's longed-for object gained by this victory ?

(A.) Yes ; because after this victory the siege of Trichinopoly was raised, and Mahomed Ali was proclaimed Nabob of the Carnatic.

(Q.) Where was Rajah Sahib again defeated by Clive ?

(A.) At Covrepauk² ($79\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}-13^{\circ}$), February 1752.

(Q.) In what year did Major Lawrence³ and Clive join Mahomed Ali ?

(A.) In 1752.

(Q.) By what other army had Mahomed Ali been lately reinforced ?

(A.) By an army of 14,000 men from Mysore, and 6,000 Mahrattas and troops from Tanjore.

(Q.) What did the French when they could not oppose this formidable army ?

(A.) They retreated to Seringham¹ ($79^{\circ}-11''$), where they were besieged by the English and their allies.

(Q.) What events took place on June 3rd, 1752 ?

(A.) The capitulation of the French at Seringham, and the murder of Chunda Sahib ?

(Q.) Where and when were the French again defeated by Major Lawrence ?

(A.) At Bahoor ($80^{\circ}-12''$), August 9th, 1752.

(Q.) What forts were captured after this battle ?

(A.) Covelong ($80\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}-12\frac{1}{2}''$), and Chingleput ($80^{\circ}-12\frac{1}{2}''$).

(Q.) Did Clive then return to England ?

(A.) Yes, in A.D. 1752; but he again returned to India as Lieutenant-Colonel² in 1755.

(Q.) What was his first exploit after his return ?

(A.) The destruction of Gheriah³ ($73\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}-16\frac{1}{2}''$), a fort of Mahratta pirates, February 13th, 1756.

CHAPTER IX.

War in Bengal. (1756-57).

(Q.) Who was Surajah Dowlah ?

(A.) Grandson of Aliverdy Khan, and his successor to the throne of Moorshedabad ($88\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}-24\frac{1}{2}''$), as Nabob of Bengal, Orissa, and Bahar. He was a cruel and selfish prince.

(Q.) Why did he besiege Fort William ?

(A.) Because when the English were repairing its walls he had ordered them to stop the repairs; but his order being disregarded he laid siege to the fort, which lasted 3 days, June 18th to 20th, 1756.

(Q.) How many Englishmen were taken prisoners?

(A.) 146, who were all imprisoned in the Black Hole of Calcutta.

(Q.) Relate some particulars respecting the Black Hole of Calcutta?

(A.) It was a dark prison in the fort at Calcutta, the dimensions of which were only 18 feet by 14. There was no free passage for air or light, the room being closely shut up on all sides except two small windows secured by iron bars. In such a prison where 20 persons could hardly squat on the ground close together, Surajah Dowlah, being highly incensed against the English, caused 146 of them to be confined. It was a sultry summer night, and the agonies of the prisoners might be imagined. When the doors of that most abominable dungeon were laid open at the break of day, 23 emaciated human forms staggered out one after another, June 20th, 1756.

(Q.) What effect did this sad news produce on the English at Madras?

(A.) They were roused to a man, and raised a bitter cry for instant vengeance. Colonel Clive was sent at the head of the land forces, and admiral Watson commanded the naval armament, October 16th, 1756.

• (Q.) What was the result of this expedition?

(A.) Clive routed the garrison that Surajah Dowlah had placed on Fort William, recovered Calcutta, and obliged Surajah Dowlah to sue for peace, February 9th, 1757.

(Q.) What did the treaty stipulate?

(A.) That all the possessions of the English in Bengal should be restored to them; that their merchandise passing

through the Nabob's country should be free from taxation ; and that leave should be granted them to fortify calcutta.

(Q.) Why did Clive capture the French settlement at Chandernagore?

(A.) Because the French were found intriguing with Surajah Dowlah.

(Q.) Who entered into a conspiracy to dethrone Surajah Dowlah, and to make Meer Jaffier Nabob in his stead ?

(A.) His officers, who were encouraged by Clive.

(Q.) Who was Meer Jaffier ?

(A.) A distinguished commander in the employ of Surajah Dowlah, and related to him by marriage.

(Q.) Who was Omichund ?

(A.) A wealthy Hindu merchant, who informed Clive that he would reveal the plot to Surajah Dowlah unless 30 lacs of rupees were promised him.

(Q.) What means did Clive adopt in this perplexity ?

(A.) That of promising the sum in a written but falsified agreement.

(Q.) What did Clive afterwards ?

(A.) When all was ready for action he declared war against Surajah Dowlah.

(Q.) Describe the battle of Plassey ?

(A.) June 23rd, 1757, was the day which was to decide the fate of India. On that day the decisive battle of Plassey (88½°-24°) was fought between Clive and Surajah Dowlah, the Nabob's army consisting of 35,000 foot and 10,000 cavalry was utterly defeated, and he himself fled. The En.

English army was comparatively very small, consisting of 900 Europeans and 2100 natives. The loss of the English was only 20 Europeans and 52 natives. The amount of the booty taken by the English was so great that Clive's share alone amounted to 50 lacs of rupees.

(Q.) Was Clive assisted by Meer Jaffier and his army during the action ?

(A.) No ; but as soon as Meer Jaffier saw that the English were victorious he went to congratulate Clive on his success.

(Q.) What became of Surajah Dowlah in his flight ?

(A.) He was arrested, and brought before Meer Jaffier, who caused him to be murdered, July 2nd, 1757.

(Q.) What was the fate of Omichund ?

(A.) When he knew that he was outwitted by Clive, and that he was to receive nothing he fainted. He revived ; but he became insane, and died soon after in that state.

(Q.) Who was proclaimed ruler of Bengal, Orissa, and Bahar after the murder of Surajah Dowlah ?

(A.) Meer Jaffier ; June 29th, 1757.

CHAPTER X. •

Conquest of the Carnatic. 1756-61

(Q.) What event took place on the 26th of May, 1757 ?

(A.) The French seeing that the English were engaged to enforce the authority of their ally, Mahomed Ali, in Madras (78°-10°), and Tinnevely (77½°-8°), attacked Trichinopoly ; but were repulsed by Captain Calliaud.

(Q.) Who was Count de Lally ?

(A.) An Irishman, who succeeded Dupleix as governor of Pondicherry. He captured Fort St. David, June 2nd, 1758, and laid siege to Madras, December 12th, 1758; but he was obliged to raise the siege after about two months on account of disunion in his camp, February 17th, 1759. He was defeated by the English under Coote in the battle of Wandewash ($79\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), January 22nd, 1760. Soon after the capture of Pondicherry by the English, January 16th 1761, he was recalled to France and guillotined on an absurd charge of having sold Pondicherry to the English.

(Q.) Where werethe French under Condauus totally defeated by the English ?

(A.) At the village of Condore (81° — $16\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$). By this victory the English received a large tract of country near Masulipatam, December 9th, 1759.

(Q.) What two forts were now all that belonged to the French in India ?

(A.) Thiagurt (79° — $14\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), and Gingee ($79\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — 12°).

(Q.) When were these forts also taken by the English ?

(A.) April 5th, 1761. These forts having surrendered to the English not one military post was left to the French in India.

CHAPATER XI.

Wars in Bengal. 1758-67.

(Q.) What took place in Bengal soon after the departure of Clive ?

(A.) Shahzada, the eldest son of the Emperor of Delhi assisted by many Nabobs, invaded Bahar, and laid siege to Patna, which was defended by Ram Narain, A. D. 1758.

(Q.) Did he capture Patna ?

(A.) No ; the very fact that Clive was approaching with his gallant little army struck such terror into his heart that in a short time he fled with his whole army. Such was the terror of Clive's name over all the East.

(Q.) How was Clive rewarded by Meer Jaffier ?

(A.) The whole of the rent paid to him by the East India Company for the lands to the South of Calcutta was now conferred on Clive for life.

(Q.) Did Meer Jaffier's gratitude continue long ?

(A.) No ; on the contrary he intrigued with the Dutch to raise a formidable army against the English.

(Q.) What followed ?

(A.) The Dutch to the number of 1,500 men, who had come to his aid, were so completely defeated both by sea and land, that they agreed to pay the costs of the war, and asked for forgiveness.

(Q.) Was Meer Jaffier punished for his treachery ?

(A.) No ; his faults were overlooked.

(Q.) When did Clive's second return to England take place ?

(A.) February 25th, 1760,

(Q.) What happened in Bengal soon after his departure ?

(A.) The Shahzada, who had lately become the Emperor of Delhi under the title of Shah Alum, tried to conquer Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa. With this view he advanced to Patna, and defeated the Hindu Governor, Ram Narain 1760.

(Q.) Did the English Government send any army to oppose the Shahzada ?

(A.) Yes ; an army of 300 Englishmen and 1,000 sepoys was sent under Colonel Calliaud, which was soon joined by Meer Jaffer and his army.

(Q.) What followed ?

(A.) A battle took place in which Shah Alum was completely routed, and compelled to retire from before Patua.

(A.) Where was the next battle fought ?

(A.) At Gya² (85°—24½°), January 15th, 1761, where Major Carnac, who had succeeded Colonel Calliaud in the command of the army defeated Shah Alum.

(Q.) What was the state of Bengal in the time of Meer Jaffier ?

(A.) Very critical ; his troops refused to act for him unless their arrears were paid.

(A.) Did any one take advantage of such a crisis ?

(A.) Yes ; Meer Cossim, the son-in-law of Meer Jaffer, quieted the mutinous soldiery by complying with their demand, and was invested with the Royal authority by the English in lieu of Meer Jaffer, who had failed to pay the money due to them, October 16th, 1760.

(Q.) What followed ?

(A.) Meer Cossim being found a worse paymaster than his predecessor, the English thought it better to restore Meer Jaffer to the throne. This they did, but not without several engagements, July 10th, 1763. At Geriah³ Cossim was utterly defeated, and his capital surrendered to the English, August 2nd, 1763.

(Q.) How did Meer Cossim avenge such a disaster ?

(A.) He was inflamed to such a pitch of fury that he ordered Mr. Ellis and all the Englishmen at Patna to be murdered, a massacre far exceeding in enormity the cruelties of the Black Hole. A renegade Swiss, named Sumroo, was employed to perpetrate this atrocity on the 3rd of October, 1763. When Patna was retaken by the English, Meer Cossim fled to Suja Dowlah, in Oude, Nov. 6th, 1763.

(Q.) Describe the battle of Buxar? (84°—25½°).

(A.) This memorable battle was fought between the English on one side, and the Emperor of Delhi, Suja Dowlah, and Meer Cossim on the other. The English army, under Major Munro consisted of 7,072 men of which 857 were Europeans. The force of the enemies which amounted to 60,000 men was utterly defeated. The loss of the English in killed and wounded amounted to 847, October 23rd, 1764.

(Q.) Where was Suja Dowlah completely defeated by the English ?

(A.) At Corah, May 3rd, 1765. By this victory Bengal, Bahar, Allahabad Lucknow, and Orissa came into the hands of the English.

(Q.) Who arrived from England on the very day this victory was won ?

(A.) Lord Clive, as governor of Bengal ?

(Q.) What reforms did he make in the Civil Service ?

(A.) He raised the pay of civilians and forbade them to carry on private trade.

(Q.) When did Clive finally return to England ?

(A.) January 1767.

CHAPTER XII.

First Mysore War. 1767-69.

(Q.) How were the affairs of the Madras Presidency conducted while the English were engaged in the North ?

(A.) They were conducted with very little judgment and no manner of success. The treaty of 1763, which restored to the French all their old settlements in the Carnatic tended greatly to produce this result.

(Q.) What native sovereign was stirred up by the French against the English ?

(A.) Hyder Ali.

(Q.) Who was Hyder Ali ?

(A.) Ruler of Mysore, and son of a Mahomedan chief. He made his way to the throne by his activity and bravery and governed his kingdom with considerable talent, but without principles of humanity. He invaded the neighbouring provinces, and extended his conquests upon every side but the English, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas made a league to check his progress, Nov. 12th, 1766.

(Q.) Who now occupied the throne of Hyderabad ?

(A.) Nizam Ali, who had dethroned his brother, Salabut Jung, and had made over the revenues of the Northern Circars to the English, in return for military assistance which they promised to give him against all his enemies.

(Q.) Who deserted the Tripartite alliance ?

(A.) The Mahrattas, and the Nizam, who were bribed off by Hyder Ali.

(Q.) What did the English under this circumstance?

(A.) They, with their General, Colonel Smith, were obliged to retreat.

(Q.) Where were they attacked by Hyder Ali?

(A.) At Changumma? ($78\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — $12\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$); but the victory was on their side, September 3rd, 1767.

(Q.) What was the strength of each army?

(A.) 43,000 horse, and 28,000 foot, against 1,000 horse and 600 foot of the English.

(Q.) Where was Hyder's army completely routed?

(A.) At Trinomalee, September 26th, 1767.

(Q.) What induced the Nizam to rejoin the English?

(A.) Their success at Trinomalee ($78\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — 12°).

(Q.) Where is Amboor ($78\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), and for what was it noted in this war?

(A.) It is a strong rock fortress near Vellore. It was besieged by Hyder Ali, November 10th, 1768, and defended by Captain Calvert³, at the head of a few Englishmen, and 500 sepoy for 26 days.

(Q.) Who defeated Hyder at Amboor?

(A.) Colonel Smith.

(Q.) Whither did Hyder go after this defeat?

(A.) Towards the Western Coast, where he obtained some victories over the English.

(Q.) How was the first Mysore war ended?

(A.) Peace was concluded on the 4th April, 1769, on

the condition of placing the possessions of both parties on the same footing as before the war.

(Q.) What followed this treaty ?

(A.) The Peishwa of Poona invaded Mysore, defeated Hyder and his son, Tippoo, in several encounters, and became master of Mysore, a part of which they restored to Hyder on receiving 80 lacs of rupees from him, Nov. 1771.

CHAPTER XIII.

*Changes in the Government of India, and the First
Mahratta War. 1767-80.*

(Q.) State briefly the principal features of the Regulating Act ?

(A.) By this Act it was enacted : I.—That India should be ruled by Governor-General of Bengal, assisted by 4 members of Council ; whilst Bombay and Madras were to have each its Governor and Council. II.—That a new Court of Justice was to be established at Calcutta. III.—That no government servant was to be allowed to receive presents of any kind from the subject people. July 1st 1773.

(Q.) Who was the first Governor-General of Bengal ?

(A.) Warren Hastings ; who defeated Hyder Ali, humbled the Mahrattas, and obtained Benares, 1775. On his return to England he was tried upon several charges of mis-government and unfairness in his conduct towards the native princes, but was finally acquitted.

(Q.) Who were the Rohillas ?

(A.) A tribe of the Affghans, who had established themselves in Rohilcund, north-west of Oude. They were driven out from that place by Suja Dowla, the Nabob of Oude, who was assisted by the English, A. D. 1774.

(Q.) Who was Raja Nandcomar ?

(A.) He was a wealthy Brahman of Calcutta, who accused Warren Hastings of corruption ; but during the trial he himself was hanged on a charge of forgery, A. D. 1774.

(Q.) What were the causes of the Mahratta War ?

(A.) The expulsion of the Rohillas ; the execution of Nuncomar ; and the capture of Salsette by the English.

(Q.) Describe the treaty of Poorundher (74° — 18°) ?

(A.) It was a treaty concluded with the Mahrattas, in virtue of which, the English were to keep Salsette.

(Q.) Why did the Governor-General send an army from Calcutta against the Mahrattas ?

(A.) Because they disregarded the treaty of Poorundher.

(Q.) Who was appointed the commander of the army ?

(A.) Colonel Goddard ; who routed the Mahrattas to the number of 40,000 strong, and obliged them to give up Ahmedabad and Salsette ($72\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — 19°), A. D. 1780.

(Q.) Who was sent by Warren Hastings to assist the Rana of Gohud (78° — $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$) against the Mahrattas ?

• (A.) Captain Popham, who captured the fort of Lahar, April 21st, and Gwalior, August 3rd, 1780 ?

CHAPTER XIV.

Second Mysore War.—1780-84.

(Q.) What gave rise to the second Mysore War ?

१ नंदकुमार.

२ साजसेन.

३ गोहर्दे.

(A.) The capture of Nangore and Mahe by the English; and their march through Hyder's dominions on their way to assist Salabut Jung, ruler of Hyderabad.

(Q.) Where was the first battle fought?

(A.) At Perambankum¹ ($79\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ — 13°), in which the English force under Colonel Bailie² was very cruelly massacred by Tippoo, September 10th, 1780.

(Q.) What did Sir Hector Munro³ do upon hearing this dreadful catastrophe?

(A.) He abandoned his tents and baggage, threw his heavier guns into a tank, and retreated towards Madras.

(Q.) What cities fell into the hands of the enemy upon the retreat of the English army?

(A.) Wandewash⁴, Chingleput⁵ (80° — $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), Vellore (79° — $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), and Arcot.

(Q.) Who gained the battle of Porto Novo ($79\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ — $11\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$)?

(A.) Sir Eyre Coote⁶, who with his 7,000 men fell upon Hyder's army (80,000 men), forced his lines, carried his batteries, and gave him a thorough defeat, July 1st, 1781. Leaving more than 8,000 dead upon the field, and tearing his clothes, Hyder fled to Arcot, whither he recalled Tippoo from Wandewash.

(Q.) Where was Hyder again defeated after this?

(A.) On the very spot where Bailie's soldiers had been so cruelly massacred the year before, August 27th, 1781.

(Q.) What was the result of the battle of Sholinghur?

(A.) Hyder was defeated with a loss of 5,000 men.

૧ પેરામબેકમ. ૨ બેલી. ૩ મનરો. ૪ વાન્દેવાશ.

૫ ચિંગલપટ.

૬ આયર કુટ.

The loss on the side of the English amounted to 100 men only. By this victory Chittore (79° — 13°) and other places were recovered, Sept. 27th, 1781.

(Q.) Where did Colonel Brathwaite[†] meet the same fate as Bailie ?

(A.) At Tanjore, where he was deceived and misled by his spies, who were as usual in Tippoo's pay ; and his army consisting of 100 Englishmen, 1,500 sepoya, and 300 native horse was surprised, enveloped, and destroyed by Tippoo. Tippoo had 10,000 cavalry, 10,000 infantry, 20 pieces of artillery, and 400 Europeans commanded by French officers, February 16th to 18th, 1782.

(Q.) Where was Tippoo defeated by Major Abington ?

(A.) At Paniani[‡] (76° — $10\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), November 29th, 1782.

(Q.) What obliged Tippoo to withdraw his troops from the western coast to the Carnatic ?

(A.) The death of Hyder, at Chittore, Dec. 7th, 1782.

(Q.) Who invaded Mysore from the west ?

(A.) General Mathews, whose army was reinforced by several regiments from Bombay.

(Q.) What conquests were made in the west ?

(A.) The fort of Honore ($74\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — $14\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), and the city of Bednore ($75\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — $13\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$). The latter, however, was re-taken by Tippoo, when Mathews was obliged to surrender.

(Q.) Whither did Tippoo proceed after the capture of Bednore ?

(A.) To Manglore (75° — 13°), which was gallantly defended by a small garrison under Colonel Campbell, for 8

१ आधवेन. २ पुनिपनी. ३ अलिगढ़. ४ डायवेन.

months, from May 23rd, 1783 to January 30th, 1784.

(Q.) How was this second war terminated ?

(A.) A treaty was concluded at Manglore, by which each party mutually restored the possessions taken during the war, March 11th, 1784.

CHAPTER XV.

Last Days of Hastings. 1781—85.

(Q.) What caused the insurrection at Benares in 1781 ?

(A.) The arrest of Cheyte Singh¹, who held the jaindary of Benares under the English Government upon condition of his paying a fixed sum to the Company.

(Q.) Why was Cheyte Singh arrested ?

(A.) Because when the Governor-General had exhausted his resources by providing for the wars with Hyder, he demanded more money as an extraordinary contribution from Cheyte Singh ; but as the latter would not pay voluntarily he was arrested and put in confinement.

(Q.) By whom was he released from the captivity ?

(A.) By his people, who, furious at the insults offered to their prince, rose in rebellion.

(Q.) Where and by whom were the rabbles defeated ?

(A.) Near the fort of Chunar by Captain Popham². After the defeat Cheyte Singh fled to Bundelcund.

(Q.) When did Hastings return to England ?

(A.) In 1785.

(Q.) By whom had the affairs of the East India Company been hitherto conducted ?

(A.) It had been conducted by a Court of Directors, and checked by a General Court of Proprietors of India Stock

(Q.) Had the Crown of England or the Houses of Parliament anything to say in the matter?

(A.) No; nothing further than that the king claimed the right of confirming the Company's appointments to high, judicial, and administrative office, and exercised, under certain restrictions, the power of recall.

(Q.) What were the changes accomplished in the Government of India in 1784.

(A.) Mr. Pitt, brought in a Bill by virtue of which the authority of the Company was confirmed; but there was instituted a Board of Commissioners, called the Board of Control, for the affairs of India. The members of the Board were to be appointed by the Crown, and were to check and control, all that might be done at the India House. By this arrangement the Government of India was brought under the authority of the Company and the Crown of England.

CHAPTER XVI.

Third Mysore War.—1786-92.

(Q.) Who succeeded Hastings as Governor-General?

(A.) Lord Cornwallis¹, who was strictly ordered to observe peace with Tippoo by the authorities at home, A. D. 1786; but the latter forced him to a war.

(Q.) With what result was the battle of Arikera (76½°—12½°) fought?

(A.) Tippoo was defeated, May 15th, 1791; but sickness and famine obliged the English to retreat.

(Q.) To what place did they retreat?

(A.) To Bangalore ($77\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — 13°), where preparations for a second attack on Seringapatam were made.

(Q.) When did the English capture the fort of Nundidroog, ($77\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — 13°)?

(A.) October 19th, 1791. The English flag flapped from the very walls from which many of the English captives had been thrown by Tippoo's order.

(Q.) What was the result of the third Mysore war?

(A.) When the English under Lord Cornwallis appeared again with the Nizam's troops and the Mahrattas before Seringapatam on the 5th of February, 1792, Tippoo lost courage and was glad to purchase peace by surrendering half of his territories to the allies of the English, and paying 30 lacs of rupees to defray the expenses of the war. Two of his sons were surrendered as hostages until the conditions of the treaty were fulfilled, March 18th, 1792.

CHAPTER. XVII.

Administration of Lord Cornwallis and Sir J. Shore.

(Q.) Name the most remarkable event of the administration of Lord Cornwallis?

(A.) The introduction of three new systems into the Revenue Department; viz, the Jamindari, the Village, and the Ryotwari.

(Q.) What was the Jamindari system ?

(A.) By this system "large landholders were made individually responsible for the revenue of certain tracts of country." This system was adopted in Bengal.

(Q.) What was the Village system ?

(A.) It made the inhabitants of each village answerable for the rent of the land within their boundaries.

(Q.) Describe the Ryotwary system ?

(A.) Under this system the settlement is made with each individual cultivator. It was adopted at Madras, and is at present the principal system in Southern India.

(Q.) What was the nature of the administration of Sir John Shore ?

(A.) His system of policy was so pacific that the native kings turned themselves from the English. In A.D. 1798, he was succeeded by Lord Mornington, who was afterwards Marquis of Wellesley.

CHAPTER. XVIII.

The Last Mysore War. 1798—1801.

(Q.) What was the cause of this war ?

(A.) The rude and insolent message forwarded by Tip-poo, the tiger of Mysore, to Lord Mornington², obliged the latter to take up arms against him.

(Q.) What was the strength of the English army sent against Tippoo ?

(A.) 20,000 men, who were joined on the march by 16,000 more, under Colonel Arthur Wellesley, from the Ni-

zam's territories; a small army was also sent from Bombay to the west of Mysore, under General Stuart. General Harris was appointed Commander-in-Chief

(Q.) Where was the first battle fought ?

(A.) At Seedasero^१ (76°-12½°), in which Tippoo was defeated by General Stuart, March 6th, 1799.

(Q.) Where was the next battle fought ?

(A.) At Malvelly^२ (77°-12½°), in which General Harris thoroughly defeated Tippoo, 27th March, 1799.

(Q.) When was Seringapatam besieged ?

(A.) April 5th, 1799.

(Q.) How long did the siege continue ?

(A.) For a month; after which, a practicable breach was made into the walls through which General Baird^३, led his brave soldiers, and desperately fighting his way towards the town, placed the English flag on its ramparts, May 4th, 1799.

(Q.) What was done with Mysore ?

(A.) It was divided into three parts : one was ceded to the Nizam; another comprising Canara, Coimbatore, and Wainad, was kept by the English; and the third was given to the legal representative of the ancient Hindu royal family.

(Q.) Why did the Nizam give up to the English his share of Mysore ?

(A.) To provide for the expenses of defending the frontiers of his dominions.

(Q.) Who was the sovereign of the Carnatic while the war was being carried on in Mysore ?

(A.) Omdut-ul-Omrah, the son and successor of Mahomed Ali, who formally resigned to the British Government the whole of the Carnatic in return for a large pension ; July 31st, 1801.

(Q.) What other provinces were annexed about the same time ?

(A.) The North-West Provinces, because the Nabab-Vazir Saadat Ali of Oude had neglected to maintain his army in the efficient state promised by the subsidiary treaty.

(Q.) Who was Zemaun Shah ?

(A.) King of Affghanistan, who had, for some time past, been preparing for an invasion of India.

(Q.) What event entirely frustrated his intentions ?

(A.) An attack on Affghanistan by the king of Persia at the persuasion of the Governor-General of India.

(Q.) Who had made preparations to assist Zemaun ?

(A.) Vazir Ali of Oude, who, for this as well as for the murder in cold blood of Mr. Cherry, the Resident, and two other Europeans, was confined till his death by the English, 1799.

CHAPTER XIX.

Second Mahratta War. 1802—5.

(Q.) To whom did the Peishwa of Poona appeal for aid against Holkar who had usurped his throne ?

(A.) To the English with whom he entered into a treaty at Bassein, December 31st, 1802.

(Q.) Describe the treaty of Bassein ?

(A.) By this treaty the English agreed to restore the Peishwa of Poona to his throne on these conditions : 1 That the Peishwa should maintain a subsidiary force in his country. 2 That he should dismiss all European adventurers from his court. 3 And that he should abandon his claims over Surat and several other places near Bombay.

(Q.) Who was Ragojee Bhonsla ?

(A.) King of Berar, who being much aggrieved by the treaty of Bassein of 1802, joined his forces with those of Scindia against the English.

(Q.) What became of the confederate forces ?

(A.) They were signally defeated in the south at Assaye¹ ($76^{\circ}-20\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$), in Berar, by Wellesley, Sep. 23rd, 1803.

(Q.) Mention the principal victories gained by General Lake.

(A.) I.—On his way to Delhi he stormed and captured the fort of Alighur ($78^{\circ}-28^{\circ}$), where Perron, the most eminent Frenchman in Scindia's service, surrendered after he had lost 2,000 of his men. II.—He defeated the Mahrattas under the French Officer, Bourquien², (1500 against 1900) in the battle of Delhi, September 11th, 1803. After this battle, Delhi was taken from the Mahrattas, and Shah Alam was released from their hands. III.—He completely routed a Mahratta force called the "Invincible of the Deccan" at Laswaree³, ($76\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}-12^{\circ}$), Nov. 1st, 1803.

(Q.) On what day, and with what result, was the battle of Argaum ($76\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}-21^{\circ}$) fought ?

(A.) November 29th, 1803. Here Scindia's army was defeated by General Wellesley.

(Q.) What followed this battle ?

(A.) The capture of Gawilghur ($77\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — $21\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), December 15th, 1803.

(Q.) Who asked for peace after the fall of this fort ?

(A.) The Raja of Berar, who promised to give Cuttack to the English, and a large portion of territory to the Nizam, their faithful ally, throughout the war, Dec., 17th, 1803.

(Q.) What was the result of the war with Scindia ?

(A.) A treaty was concluded by which Scindia ceded a vast tract of land between the Ganges and the Jumna to the English, and renounced all claims upon the English Government, and their allies, the Nizam, the Guicowar, and the Peishwa, 30th December, 1803.

(Q.) In what year did the war with Holkar commence ?

(A.) In 1804, when this Mahratta prince having entered the territory of Jeypore, an ally of the English, committed great depredations.

(Q.) Who was sent against him ?

(A.) Colonel Monson, who obliged him to retreat towards the south.

(Q.) Where is the Mokundra Pass³, and for what is it noted ?

(A.) Between Kota (76° — 25°), and Neemuch⁴, (75° — $24\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$) Here a great part of Colonel Monson's small army treacherously went over to Holkar and a great part of the rest was cut down by the enemy, July 11th, 1804.

(Q.) What city was now besieged by Holkar ?

(A.) Delhi, which was most gallantly defended by the Resident Colonel Ochterloney¹, and Colonel Burns, from October 8th to 15th, 1804.

(Q.) At what places was Holkar defeated after this ?

(A.) First at Deeg², where General Fraser defeated his infantry, November 13th, 1804 ; secondly, at Furruckabad³ ($79\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — $27\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), where his cavalry was defeated by General Lake, November 17th, 1804.

(Q.) Why did the English lay siege to Bhurtpore⁴ ?

(A.) Because its Raja had assisted Holkar during this war, January 2nd, 1805 ; but as no impression could be made on the thick mud walls of Bhurtpore ($77\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — $27\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), General Lake turned the siege into a blockade.

(Q.) How long did the siege continue ?

(A.) Three months, after which the Raja asked for peace.

(Q.) What were the terms of peace ?

(A.) The Raja had to pay 20 lacs of rupees for the expense of the war, to restore some territory which the English had formerly given him, and to leave Deeg in the possession of the English until the above conditions were fulfilled, April 17th, 1805.

(Q.) Who now returned from England as Governor-General ?

(A.) Lord Cornwallis, who was instructed to make peace with Holkar if he possibly could ; but, as he was on his way to join Lord Lake he fell ill and died at Ghazipore ($83\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ —

25½°). Lord Cornwallis had doubled the English possessions in the East.

(Q.) Who succeeded Lord Cornwallis ?

(A.) Sir G. Barlow, who made a new treaty with Scindia.

(Q.) What were the conditions of the new treaty ?

(A.) The treaty before made with him by General Wellesley was confirmed; Gwalior was surrendered to him, with a part of the territory of the Rana of Gohud; a pension was given to him; and states in the English possessions were bestowed upon his wife and daughter, Nov. 23rd, 1805.

(Q.) To what province had Holkar fled for aid ?

(A.) To the Punjab; but when the Sikhs and Affghans refused to assist him he made peace with the English.

(Q.) What were the conditions of peace ?

(A.) That part of his territory, which the English had conquered, was restored to him; possessions to the north of the Chumbul were given up to him, December 24th, 1805.

(Q.) Who was decidedly against these easy terms ?

(A.) Lord Lake, the brave conqueror.

(Q.) Why was Sir G. Barlow's peace-policy censured ?

(A.) For his refusing help to the Rajas of Jeypoor and Bondee (75½°—25½°), two faithful allies of the English, when they were attacked by Holkar and Scindia; and also for his making peace with Holkar on too easy terms.

Administration of Lord Minto. 1806-13.

(Q.) For what gloomy event is the 10th of July 1806 known ?

(A.) For the mutiny of native soldiers at Vellore.

(Q.) Give some particulars of the mutiny ?

(A.) In the morning of that day while it was still dark the sepoy of Vellore arose, and murdered many of the European officers and soldiers of that place. They then placed before the door of the barracks of the European soldiers a gun with which they fired upon the unarmed soldiers within. When it was light a few officers led to the door the men who were not still wounded, captured the gun, and fighting their way out reached the top of a gate-way, where they kept their enemies at bay. All the officers were killed in the struggle ; and a serjeant named Brodie took command of the survivors.

(Q.) What regiment came to their rescue from Arcot ?

(A.) A regiment of dragoons, and the 7th native cavalry, who battered in the gate of the fort, charged through and through the rebels, and put hundreds of them to death

(Q.) What are the causes assigned to the mutiny ?

(A.) The sepoy were ordered to appear upon the parade ground with their foreheads not painted after the Hindu custom, to cut their beards and mustaches after a uniform fashion, and to wear a turban which, they thought, was like an English hat. The natives considered that the government wished to convert them to Christianity ; and this belief was secretly confirmed by the sons of Tippoo, who were kept at Vellore ($79^{\circ}-13^{\circ}$) as hostages.

(Q.) What other cities also shewed signs of rebellion ?

(A.) Secunderabad ($78\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}-17\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), Wallajabad ($80^{\circ}-12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$),

Nundidroog¹ (77 $\frac{1}{2}$ "—13"), and other places ; but they were soon suppressed.

(Q.) What was the cause of the mutiny of European soldiers at Madras ?

(A.) The abolition of the Tent Contract.

(Q.) What was the Tent Contract ?

(A.) By this contract the commanders of regiments received an allowance for providing tents for their men.

(Q.) When did Lord Minto arrive in India as Governor-General ?

(A.) In 1807. During his administration the islands of Java, Mauritius, and Bourbon were conquered, 1810.

(Q.) By whom was Lord Minto succeeded ?

(A.) By Lord Moira, afterwards Marquis of Hastings.

CHAPTER XX.

War with Nepaul. 1813-16.

(Q.) What was the cause of the war with Nepaul ?

(A.) The Goorkhas committed ravages upon the northern frontier of the British territories, and captured a portion of the land belonging to the British.

(Q.) Describe briefly the expedition of the English against the Nepaulese ?

(A.) The British force was divided into four brigades : one, headed by Colonel Sir David Ochterlony², proceeded towards the west ; the other, under General Gillespie³, against Jytak⁴ ; the third, under General Wood, towards the east ; and the fourth, commanded by General Marley, marched

१ नन्दिद्रुग. २ ओक्टरलोनी. ३ गिल्डेली. ४ ज्यटक.

towards Kátmánu (85°—27½°). Gillespie was killed during the siege of Kalunga (78½°—30¼°), October 31st, 1814; and Wood and Marley were defeated; but Ochterlony took the formidable rocky forts of Nalagad¹ (77°—31°), Rámgaḍ (77½°—31°), Maloun² (77°—31°), and Bilaspore³ (77°—31¼°), after the defeat of the Goorkhas at Almora⁴ (79½°—29½°), May 11th, 1815. In the second campaign Colonel Ochterlony completely defeated the Nepaulese at Makwanpore⁵ (85°—27½°), and a vast tract of land was permanently annexed to the British possessions, 1816.

CHAPTER. XXI.

War against the Pindarees. 1816–17.

(Q.) Who were the Pindarees?

(A.) They were at first mercenary troops serving different kings in times of war, and living upon plunder during peace. Their number amounted to no less than 40,000 men, and their principal leaders were Chittoo, Karim Khan, and Dost Mahomed. It is said that these lawless bands of marauders once ruined about 300 villages in ten days.

(Q.) Was anything done to crush them?

(A.) Yes; an army of 113,000 men being sent in five divisions under Sir Thomas Hislop, they scattered towards the mountains in the west, and were obliged to disband, 1817. Karim Khan afterwards became a quiet and industrious landholder. Chittoo was killed by a tiger while he

१ नलगड. २ मालुन. ३ बिलासपुर. ४ अलमोरा.

५ मकवानपुर.

was riding through a dark and densely woody ghaut in search of a shelter.

CHAPTER. XXII.

Third Mahratta War. 1816-19.

(Q.) Who was Trimbakjee Dainglia ?

(A.) The great favourite of the Peishwa of Poona. He was imprisoned at Tháná, near Bombay, by the English, because he murdered Gangádhar Shástri, who was sent to Poona by the Guicowar of Baroda, an ally of the English, to settle the difference between the Guicowar and the Peishwa.

(Q.) Did Trimbak contrive to escape from the prison ?

(A.) Yes ; he escaped through the instrumentality of a Mahratta who had, in the disguise of a horsekeeper, entered the service of the English officer in charge of Trimbak.

(Q.) On what day did the English enter into a fresh treaty with the Peishwa of Poona ?

(A.) On the 13th of June, 1817.

(Q.) What did the new treaty stipulate ?

(A.) That the Peishwa should cede a further portion of his territory to the English, and promise to hold no communication with other courts without the concurrence of the English Resident.

(Q.) What was the cause of the war with the Peishwa ?

(A.) The Peishwa, being dissatisfied by the new treaty, collected an army of 25,000 men, under the pretext of helping the English against the Pindarees ; but the real object being soon discovered by Mr. Elphinstone, the English Resident, the English army was ordered to be in readiness.

(Q.) Where was the battle fought ?

(A.) At Kirkee, near Poona, in which the English gained a decisive victory over the Mahrattas, (2,800 against 25,000), November 5th, 1817. The Peishwa fled during the night, and Poona was taken by the English, Nov. 17th, 1817.

(Q.) Who was Appa Sahib ?

(A.) He was the regent of the young king of Nagpore. He had made a treaty with the English, which he broke after the murder of the young idiot king. Like the Peishwa he collected an immense army under the pretext of assisting the English against the Pindarees. He was defeated by the English in several battles on the hills of Seetabuldee (79°—21°), November 26th ; at Nagpore (79°—21°), Dec. 16th ; and at Jubulpore (80°—23½°), December 19th, 1817.

(Q.) When did Nagpore surrender to the English ?

(A.) December 30th, 1817.

(Q.) Was Appa Sahib punished for his treachery ?

(A.) No ; lenity was shown towards him, and so he governed Nagpore a little longer.

(Q.) By whom was Jeswant Rao Holkar succeeded ?

(A.) By his son Mulhar Rao Holkar, during whose minority many of the chieftains of his court again took up arms against the English.

(Q.) Where was the battle fought ?

(A.) At Mahidpore¹ (75°—23½°), in which the chieftains were defeated by the English under Sir T. Hislop, December 21st, 1817. After this victory the English entered into a treaty at Mandesar² (75°—24°), with those who acted for Mulhar Rao Holkar, January 6th, 1818.

१ सीतापुर्ग. २ नवत राय. ३ महीपूर ४ मंदेशर.

(Q.) What advantage did the English gain by the treaty?

(A.) By this treaty the English received an extensive portion of Holkar's dominions; an English force was stationed in his dominions; and all real power passed into the hands of the English.

(Q.) Where, and with what result, was the last battle with the Peishwa fought?

(A.) At Coregaum¹, near Poona, where the English under Captain Staunton gained a signal victory, Jan. 1st, 1818. The Mahrattas fled, and Bajee Rao, the Peishwa, surrendered to Sir J. Malcolm², June 3rd, 1818. He was removed to Bitūr³ (80° - $26\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$), near Cawnpore, where the English allowed him a pension of 8 lacs of rupees annually. His dominions were annexed to the British Empire, 1818.

(Q.) When did Appa Sahib make his last attempt?

(A.) In 1819; but having failed in the attempt, he fled to Ashirghad⁴ ($76\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), in the presidency of Bombay, where the English followed him, and took the fort. With the capture of Ashirghad the Mahratta war was ended.

(Q.) Upon whom was the sovereignty of Nagpore bestowed by the English?

(A.) Upon Bajee Rao, a successor of the old line of sovereigns.

CHAPTER. XXIII.

The First Burmah War. 1823-26.

(Q.) Who succeeded the Marquis of Hastings as Governor-General and when?

१ डेवेलिन्ग. २ मार्ले. ३ विलियम्स. ४ आर्चिबल्ड.

(A.) Lord Amherst, August 1823.

(Q.) What are the causes of the Burmah war?

(A.) I. The King of Burmah sent a rude letter to Lord Hastings, demanding the cession of some territories on the frontiers of Bengal. II. He attacked Kachar, the Raja of which was an ally of the English, and showed in other ways that he had no respect for the English power.

(Q.) Did Lord Amherst send an army to punish him?

(A.) Yes ; an army under Sir Archibald Campbell marched into Burmah and gained many battles.

(Q.) Where was the greatest of these battles fought?

(A.) A Págam ; in which 2,000 British troops routed the Burmese army of 18,000. After this defeat the king of Burmah submitted, and signed a treaty, called the Treaty of Yendábut, February 24th, 1825.

(Q.) What were the terms of the Treaty?

(A.) That the Burmese should give up Arakan and several other rich provinces to the English, as well as a crore of rupees ; and that they should forfeit their rights over Assam, Kachar or Jaintia.

CHAPTER. XXIV.

Administration of Lord Bentinck. 1828—34.

(Q.) Why did Sir David Ochterlony retire from the appointment of Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana?

(A.) Because the Government disapproved of his arrangements to oppose and punish Doorjan Sal for having

imprisoned Balwant Singh, the rightful young Raja of Nagpore, and usurped his dominions.

(Q.) Name the only fort in Hindoostan that had always successfully resisted the English arms.

(A.) Bhartpur. It was, at length, stormed by 20,000 British soldiers under Lord Combermere, Jan. 18th, 1826.

(Q.) Who succeeded Lord Amherst as Governor-General?

(A.) Lord William Bentinck, whose administration marks an era of peaceful improvement and progress in India. It was distinguished by many reforms, economical, judicial, and social, of far greater importance than any conquest.

(Q.) What was conquered during his administration?

(A.) The state of Coorg adjoining Mysore, 1833.

(Q.) What changes were made in the constitution of the East India Company in 1813?

(A.) The trade to India was thrown open to British merchants generally; but the Company still retained a monopoly of the trade to China.

(Q.) What further changes were accomplished in 1833?

(A.) The trade to China was also thrown open; and the Company ceased to be a commercial body. The Court of Directors had the sole duty of governing the Empire; and the Proprietors of Stock had only to look to the revenue of the Empire for the payment of their dividends.

(Q.) Who succeeded Lord Bentinck?

(A.) Lord Auckland, A. D. 1835.

CHAPTER. XXV.

The Affghan War. 1838—42.

(Q.) Who was Alexander Burnes ?

(A.) An enterprising English Captain who was sent by the British Government to Affghanistan to establish a regular treaty of commerce between that country and India.

(Q.) Were his reports favourable to the enterprise ?

(A.) Yes ; but before any treaty could be acted upon, a revolution took place at Cabul, and Shah Sujah, with whom the British Government had been in communication, was driven from his throne by his brother, Mahmud, who was assisted by his minister, Futteh Khan.

(Q.) By whom was Mahmud dethroned ?

(A.) By Dost Mahomed, brother to Futteh Khan.

(Q.) Why was war declared against Affghanistan ?

(A.) For the avowed purpose of reinstating Shah Sujah at Cabul ; but, with the real design of fighting the Russians, and driving them out of Affghanistan.

(Q.) Who induced the Shah of Persia to besiege Herat, in 1837.

(A.) The Russians.

(Q.) How long did the siege continue ?

(A.) Nine months (Nov. 23rd to Sep. 9th, 1838), after which period the Persian army was obliged to retreat.

(Q.) Why was an English force sent to the Persian Gulf soon after the siege of Herat ?

(A.) To demand satisfaction for the insult that had been offered to the English ambassador, who was in the Persian camp during the siege of Herat ($62\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$).

(Q.) On what day did the Governor-General enter into a treaty with Shah Sujah, and with Runjeet Singh, the sovereign of Lahore?

(A.) On the 26th June, 1838.

(Q.) What was the object of this Tripartite Treaty?

(A.) To invade Affghanistan, and restore Shah Sujah to his MASNID.

(Q.) Who was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the forces that were sent from Bengal and Bombay?

(A.) Sir John Keane.

(Q.) Who opposed the Bombay column on its way to Cabul?

(A.) The Ameers of Sindh; but, a reserve force put an end to their resistance by the capture of Kurrachee.

(Q.) Where did the Bengal and Bombay Columns meet?

(A.) At Kandahar, ($67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — $32\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$).

(Q.) What fortress did they storm?

(A.) Ghazni, one of the gates of which they blew up with gunpowder, July 23rd, 1838.

(Q.) When was Cabul taken by the English?

(A.) August 6th, 1839.

(Q.) What became of Dost Mahomed?

(A.) He fled without opposing the English army to the wild country north of Affghanistan where he collected an army for the purpose of regaining his throne.

(Q.) Where was he defeated?

(A.) In the battle of Parwán (69° — $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), by Sir Robert Sale, Nov. 2nd, 1840. After this defeat he gave himself up

as a prisoner to Sir William Macnaghten,¹ the English envoy at Cabul, who sent him to India where he was detained in captivity, November 3rd, 1840.

(Q.) What disaster befell the English at Cabul ?

(A.) Some of the Affghan chiefs rebelled against Shah Sujah, murdered all the English officers who lived within the walls of Cabul, and besieged the small garrison of Indian troops stationed in Bala Hissar, and in the cantonments, 3 miles distant from the city, November 2nd, 1840.

(Q.) Was an attempt made to retrieve the disaster ?

(A.) Yes ; but as it failed signally, negotiations were opened with Akber Khan, a son of Dost Mahomed.

(Q.) Whence had the English hitherto drawn supplies ?

(A.) From Bemauroo,² where they were defeated by the Affghans, on the 22nd of November, 1840.

(Q.) What became of Sir W. Macnaghten ?

(A.) He was treacherously shot by Akber Khan at a conference.

(Q.) Was any thing done to avenge this infamous deed ?

(A.) No, instead of making an effort to punish Akber Khan for his treachery, the English purchased a safe retreat by making the most humiliating promises and concessions.

(Q.) Describe briefly their retreat from Cabul ?

(A.) It took place on the 6th Jan. 1842. No sooner had the English cleared the walls of Cabul than the Affghans treacherously fell upon them, and picked off the stragglers day and night. Thus attacked, and foundering through snow and wet, the whole force gave up to despair. With the exception

of a few ladies and officers, who surrendered themselves up as prisoners to Akber Khan, and one man, Dr. Brydon, who escaped with the news to Jelalabad, not one of all that host of 5,000 soldiers and 10,000 camp followers remained alive.

(Q.) Where was Sir R. Sale about this time?

(A.) At Jelalabad, which was blockaded by Akber Khan. For nearly a year Sale, and his gallant little band of heroes, defended themselves against countless hosts of the Affghans.

(Q.) Where did another little band of heroes under Nott hold out in like manner?

(A.) At Kandahar.

(Q.) Where was Colonel Palmer at this time?

(A.) At Ghazni, which he ultimately abandoned when his garrison was cruelly murdered.

(Q.) Who succeeded Auckland as Governor-General.

(A.) Lord Ellenborough, who collected a large army, which under general Pollock advanced across the Punjab by Peshawar to Jellalabad where Akber Khan, beaten in a sortie had already raised the siege, 1842.

(Q.) Describe the march of general Pollock's army from Jellalabad to Cabul mentioning the places of action?

(A.) On the 20th of August, 1842, he left Jellalabad, and on the 23rd, reached Gundamuk¹ (70° — 84°), and drove the enemy from the forts of *Mammoo Khail*, *Kookhi Khail*, and from the peaks of *Soofaid Koh*. After a fortnight's rest he began his final movement upon Cabul. On the 7th September, he reached Soorkh Ab, and the next day, approached a terrible pass of Jugduluk² ($69\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — 84°), where 5000 strong

Affghans opened a formidable fire on the advancing column from the top of hills, when captain Augents was wounded, and died immediately. The heights were scaled and the enemies fled and planted their standards on the top of a very lofty mountain. From there they were dislodged, when they fled to join the most powerful of their tribes. On the 11th, Pollok arrived at Tezeen where a severe struggle took place on the crest of the hills, but the English army drove the enemies with severe loss. On the 13th, the English army entered the pass of Tezeen (69° — 34°), and with great bravery dislodged the enemies from the numerous positions on the lofty eminence of the Huft Kothul. The enemy, (16,000 strong), under the personal command of Akber Amin Alla and other great chiefs, fled in every direction, losing their guns and 3 standards. After marching through formidable passes of Khurd Cabul and Bootkhak, general Pollock encamped at Cabul, on the 15th of September, 1842. On the 16th, he with a detachment entered the Bala Hissar, on whose summit the British colours were hoisted.

(Q.) In what battles were the Affghans defeated by general Nott on his advance from Kandahar to Cabul?

(A.) I. Naunce, in which an army of 12,000 Affghans under Shumsoo-deen-Khan, Governor of Ghazni, was defeated and Ghazni was taken by the English, 30th August, 1842. II. Naydan, in which the combined forces of Shumsoo-deen and Sultan Jan were completely routed, 15th September, 1842. Soon after the last battle Nott joined Pollock at Cabul.

(Q.) What auspicious result now followed the triumph of the British arms?

। अमसुदीन खान.

(A) Akber Khan, seeing his victorious enemy advancing, had despatched the English prisoners, under a strong guard, to Khulam,¹ in Turkestan, where they were to be given up as slaves to the principle chiefs; but the English bribed Sâle² Mahomed, the commander of the escort, who permitted the prisoners to escape from Bamean, (67½-34½), 16th Sep. 1842. They crossed the Kaloo mountain range, 13,000 feet high, the next day. After descending they were met by Sir Richmond Shakespeare and 700 Kurzillbash³ horse, and on the 19th, by general Sale. Their arrival at Cabul was celebrated by a royal salute and the most heartfelt rejoicing.

(Q.) Were all the prisoners recovered?

(A.) Yes; they included 31 officers and 28 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, besides the Ladies, Macnaghten and Sale, and the wives of 5 officers and the privates.

(Q.) Where did the Affghans retreat after this?

(A.) To the mountain territory of Kohistan, north of Cabul, from which they were driven to a distance by Pollock.

(Q.) When did the final withdrawal of the English army from Affghanistan take place?

(A.) October 12th, 1842.

(Q.) What severe lesson was given to the Affghans before departing?

(A.) The great bazaar erected under Aurangzib, which was 600 feet long, and contained 2,000 shops, was reduced to ashes, because here the remains of Macnaghten had been exposed to public insult; Ghazni was blown up; and the ter-

ritory, from which the more hostile of the tribes had come in, was laid waste.

CHAPTER. XXVI.

War in Sindh. 1842-43.

(Q.) What were the causes of this war ?

(A.) I.—The demand made by the English that the Indus should be laid open for free trade to which the Ameers were averse. II—During the temporary disasters which the English had suffered in Afghanistan, the Ameers had shown many signs of hostility to the English. III—The treacherous attack made by a large Sindh force on the house of Major (afterwards Sir James) Outram, the English Resident, 1843.

(Q.) Where and with what result was the first battle fought ?

(A.) At Meeanee, ($68\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ - $25\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), where Sir Charles Napier routed the Beloochees and the Sindhis (21,000 men against 3,000 English), February 17th, 1843.

(Q.) What battle decided the fate of Sindh ?

(A.) The battle of Hyderabad, in which the Ameers were defeated and sent to Benares as State prisoners, and Sindh was annexed to the English dominions. The people were rejoiced at the change of masters as they had suffered very much from the fickle rule of the Ameers. March 24th, 1843.

(Q. Who was appointed the first Commissioner of Sindh ?

(A.) Sir Charles Napier, 1843.

CHAPTER XXVII.

War with Gwalior. 1843.

(Q.) What event threatened to plunge Central India into the horrors of a war in 1843?

(A.) A quarrel as to who should be the regent of Gwalior during the minority of Sindia (every Mahārājā of Gwalior is called Sindia). But Lord Ellenborough² interfered, and sent Sir Hugh Gough, who defeated the Mahrattas (18,000 strong) at *Mahrdipore* ($78^{\circ}-26^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$), Dec. 29th, 1843.

(Q.) Where were they defeated again on the same day?

(A.) At Panniar ($77^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}-26^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$) by General Gray.

(Q.) How did this war terminate?

(A.) A treaty of peace was concluded, which enacted that Gwalior should be governed by a council, presided by the English Resident, during the minority of the Maharaja.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

First Sikh War. 1844—47.

(Q.) When was Lord Ellenborough recalled and who succeeded him?

(A.) In 1844. He was succeeded by Sir H. Hardinge.²

(Q.) Who was Runjeet Singh?

(A.) He was an illiterate man of great talent, who reduced all the Sikhs to submission, and consolidated the whole of the Punjab into one powerful kingdom.

(Q.) What was the cause of the first Sikh war?

(A.) The Sikh army of its own accord invaded the British territory, and obliged the English to give them war.

(Q.) Where was the first battle fought?

(A.) At Moodkee in which Sir Hugh Gough defeated 30,000 Sikhs, but Sir R. Sale was slain, Dec. 18th, 1845.

(Q.) Describe the battle of Firuzshahr or Ferozepore?

(A.) It was one of the most sanguinary battles in Indian History in which 14,000 English and native troops defeated more than thrice their own number of Sikhs whom strong lines covered, and who possessed an artillery in front of which the British light six-pounders could not show themselves. The Sikhs were maddened with enthusiasm and religious zeal; and they fought with savage desperation. 78 of their cannons were captured.

(Q.) Who stormed the village of Aliwal (75°—31°)?

(A.) Sir Harry Smith, whose troops were scarcely half the number of the Sikhs, January 28th, 1846.

(Q.) In what battle was the Sikh army, that had boasted of invading India and of vanquishing the English, completely conquered?

(A.) In the battle of Sohraon (74½°—30½°) Feb. 10th, 1846.

(Q.) Relate the order of this battle?

(A.) Early in the morning of the 10th of February the Commander-in-Chief drew up his forces in the form of a crescent along the Sikh front. For 3 hours there was a terrific cannonade on both sides; and then the British troops charged the entrenchments of the enemy. Tej Singh fled and many thousands of Sikhs gallantly fell at their posts. The

English army then proceeded to Lahore which passed tranquilly into their hands.

(Q.) What were the losses of the Sikhs and English ?

(A.) The English lost 320 soldiers, and 2,083 were wounded. The loss of the Sikhs was more than 8,000.

(Q.) How did this war terminate ?

(A.) A treaty of peace was made.

(Q.) What did the treaty stipulate ?

(A.) That a large sum of money should be paid to the English Government for the expenses of the war ; that all the land between the Sutlej and the Beas should be ceded to the English ; that all artillery should be surrendered to them ; and that Cashmere should be given to Gúláb Singh in consequence of his neutrality during the war.

CHAPTER XXIX.

. The Second Sikh War. 1848-51.

(Q.) Who succeeded Lord Hardinge ?

(A.) The Earl of Dalhousie, 1848.

(Q.) What gave rise to the second Sikh war ?

(A.) Moolraj, the governor of Multan, being found intriguing with the Sikhs at Lahore against the English, the Governor-General sent an order to give his place to Sirdar Khan, which measure drove Moolraj into rebellion.

(Q.) Where did the outbreak commence ?

(A.) In Multan, where two British officers were killed. From Multan it soon spread throughout the Punjab. Lieutenant Edwardes, who was stationed at Leiah, near Multan, immediately collected an army, and having joined

with Colonel Cortland, commander of fort Dera Ismael ($70\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ — $31\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$) defeated Lalla Moolraj first at Kineyree, on the Chenab, June 18th, 1848, and then at Suddoosam, July 1st, 1848, and forced him to retreat to Multan.

(Q.) Who joined with Edwardes and besieged Multan?

(A.) General Whish, with 20,000 men.

(Q.) What obliged him to raise the siege?

(A.) The unexpected defection of Shere Singh, who with 500 Sikhs went over to the enemy; and also the want of heavy artillery.

(Q.) Where is Rám Nagar? And for what is it famous.

(A.) On the Chenab; here the English cavalry under Lord Gough engaged a large body of the Sikh troops; but they followed the enemy beyond the proper point, and falling into an ambuscade suffered severely, 22nd Nov. 1848.

(Q.) Where did Lord Gough attack the enemy soon after this?

(A.) At Chillianwalla, ($73\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ — 33°), where a fierce battle took place without any decisive result. The Sikhs retired unpursued within their lines on the Jhelum, Jan. 13th, 1849.

(Q.) On what day did Moolraj surrender Multan ($71\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — $30\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$) to General Whish?

(A.) January 22nd, 1849.

(Q.) Was Moolraj punished for the murder of Agnew and Anderson, the British officers?

(A.) Yes, he was imprisoned for life.

(Q.) Describe the battle of Gujrat?

(A.) This battle was fought on the 21st Feb^{ry}, 1849, in which Shere Singh, with his 50,000 Sikhs, was defeated by Lord Gough. After this victory the Sikhs, to the num-

ber of 20,000, were forced to lay down their arms, and Shere Singh with his principal officers, was detained as prisoner.

(Q.) Who assisted the Sikhs in this battle ?

(A.) The Affghans, under a son of Dost Mahomed, who fled rapidly, and were pursued by Sir Walter Gilbert as far as the Khyber Pass.

(Q.) When was the Punjab conquered and annexed to the British Empire.

(A.) March 29th, 1849.

CHAPTER. XXX.

• Second Burmah War. 1851-52.

(Q.) What was the cause of this war ?

(A.) The unjust opposition offered to the commanders of two British vessels by the Governor of Rangoon, 1851.

(Q.) Name the British commander who was sent against the Burmese ?

(A.) General Godwin, who captured Martaban, Rangoon, Bassein, and Pegu, 1852.

(Q.) How did this war terminate ?

The King of Ava sued for peace which was granted on condition that Pegu and all the conquered provinces be kept by the English, Dec. 20th, 1852.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Sketch of Progress in India under Lord Dalhousie's Rule.

What social improvements distinguished the administration of Lord Dalhousie ?

The first Indian Railway was opened in 1853 ; vast

schemes of education were set on foot ; universities were ordered to be founded ; the electric telegraph, which brought the three presidencies closer, was completed ; and a great progress in the several irrigation works was made.

(Q.) What provinces were annexed under his administration ?

(A.) A vast tract of land to the north and west of Hyderabad was made over by the Nizam to the management of the English in discharge of the debt which had been incurred ; Nagpore (because its king died without heir) 1855 ; the Punjab, March 29th, 1849 ; Pegu ($96\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ — $17\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), Dec. 20th, 1852 ; Oude, February 9th, 1855.

(Q.) What changes were made in the Company's Charter in 1856 ?

(A.) It was renewed, with some alterations by which the number of Directors was reduced from 36 to 18 ; a Legislative Council for all India was organized ; the medical and civil services were laid open for qualified natives ; and a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was appointed.

(Q.) By whom was Lord Dalhousie succeeded ?

(A.) By Viscount Canning, 29th of February, 1856.

CHAPTER XXXII.

The Sepoy Mutiny. 1857-59.

(Q.) What were the causes of the mutiny of 1857 ?

(A.) The remote cause was the annexation system of Lord Dalhousie. But the proximate cause was the introduction of a new cartridge for the rifle which the native

soldiers believed to be composed of ingredients the use of which was forbidden in their religion.

(Q.) How did the mutiny begin?

(A.) By a rising in Berhampore near Calcutta, followed by a similar one in Meerut, (77½°-28½°) Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and indeed, almost all the Bengal presidency.

(Q.) Did the English Government make any effort to collect European troops?

(A.) Yes; they despatched steamers to Ceylon, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope. British troops bound for China under Admiral Elgin changed their course and sailed for Calcutta as soon as the sad news reached them; and thus there were about 80,000 British troops in India.

(Q.) What city was the central scene of the mutiny?

(A.) Delhi, where the mutinous sepoys had collected in immense force. It was stormed by the British on the 14th September, and captured on the 20th September, 1857.

(Q.) What saved the Punjab from these horrors?

(A.) The promptitude and determination of the state-governing it under Sir John Lawrence. Of these the first was John Nicholson, of whom Mr. Temple (now Lord Temple, Governor of Bombay) declared "with Nicholson, Delhi could not have fallen."

) Name the most conspicuous of the rebel chiefs?

) Nana Sahib, the adopted son of the Peishwa Bajee, whose right of succession being rejected by the English, he was stung to the quick and tried to take vengeance.

) What treachery did he play with Sir Hugh Wheeler?
He swore by the holy Ganges to conduct him with safety that were in Cawnpore safe to Allahabad; but

soon after they had embarked in boats prepared for them, his troops fired upon them from both sides of the river ; thus, the men being murdered, the women and children were made prisoners in Cawnpore, June 27th, 1857.

(Q.) Where did the most glorious struggle of the Sepoy war take place.

(A.) At Lucknow, where the Residency was bravely defended by Sir Henry Lawrence with a small band of Europeans and loyal natives against countless hosts of rebels on the 25th September. Havelock with two thousand men arrived at Lucknow to relieve his suffering brethren.

(Q.) Who was Havelock ;

(A.) He was a British General, who having with 2,000 men defeated the rebels (4,000 strong) in the battle of Futteypore (81°—26°) pushed on to Cawnpore.

(Q.) How did Nana Sahib behave when defeated ?

(A.) Seeing no hope of success, he caused all the English women and children to be butchered and their bodies to be thrown into a ditch. Having concocted such a shocking crime, he fled away from the city.

(Q.) Where were the rebels worsted by Havelock ?

(A.) At Mangalwár and Alambágh.

(Q.) Who kept back the Gwalior contingent which had also mutinied ?

(A.) The Maharaja Sindia and his Diwán, Dinkar Ráo, but afterwards when they saw that they could no longer check the mutinous sepoys they both fled to Agra.

(Q.) Describe briefly the advance of the Central India force under Sir Hugh Rose from the western coast to the banks of the Jumna ?

(A.) This compact little army passing through Indore relieved the garrison of Sagar ($77^{\circ}-25^{\circ}$), defeated Tatia Topee on the banks of the Betwa, captured the rocky fortress of Jhansi ($78\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}-25\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), where the Ranee herself had fought like a man, gained a victory at Koonch, over both Tatia Topee and the Ranee, took the stronghold of Calpee ($80^{\circ}-26$), and having captured Gwalior restored the Maharaja to his throne, 1858.

(Q) What became of the Ranee of Jhansi?

(A.) She was slain in a battle before Gwalior.

(A.) Name the new commander-in-chief that at this juncture arrived from England?

(A.) Sir Colin Campbell, who at the head of 10,000 men, reached Lucknow without opposition, removed to Allahabad the sick and the wounded with the women and children, stormed Lucknow, and put the rebels to flight.

(Q) What became of Nana Sahib and Tatia Topee?

(A.) Nana Sahib escaped to Nepaul, and his kinsman, Tatia Topee was seized and beheaded.

(Q) How was the massacre of Cawnpore avenged?

~~(A.)~~ By the execution of some hundreds of rebels; and by the punishment of some thousands.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Change of Government.

(Q) What great innovation resulted from the mutiny?

(A.) The political power of the East India Company as transferred to the sovereign of England. India began to be governed by a Viceroy in India, and by a Secretary of State in England assisted by a Council of 15 men.

(Q.) For what has been the year 1858 celebrated.

(A.) For a proclamation publicly read at several chief stations in India to apprise the subject people that Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, had assumed the Government of India into her hands. This proclamation has been called the Magna Charta of India.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Administration of Sir John Lawrence, 1863—69.

Abyssinian War.

(Q.) Who succeeded Lord Canning as Governor-General?

(A.) Sir John Lawrence, who was renowned for the simplicity of character, soundness of judgment, and strong common sense which distinguished him in his every day life of public duty.

(Q.) Mention some of the most striking public acts of his career?

(A.) He advocated a reduction of duty upon salt, promoted sanitary reforms, extended the education of the masses, improved the stamp law, passed into law the great Succession Act and fought for the right of the cultivators.

(Q.) What was the cause of the Abyssinian war?

(A.) Theodore, Emperor of Abyssinia ill-treated and imprisoned British subjects in 1867.

(Q.) What was the strength of the English army?

(A.) 12,000 men (of whom 4,000 were Europeans) with 8,000 camp followers.

(Q.) From what place was this force shipped off?

(A.) From Bombay, 10th October, 1867.

(Q.) Who was appointed the Commander-in-Chief?

(A.) Sir Robert Napier, an able and prudent general.

(Q.) Where was the battle fought ?

(A.) Before the fortress of Magdala, April 12th, 1868.

(Q.) With what result was it fought ?

(A.) The Emperor's forces were defeated, and the European prisoners were given up to the English. But, as Theodore refused an unconditional surrender, his fortress was taken by assault, April 14th, 1868.

(Q.) What became of the Emperor and his son ?

(A.) The Emperor was found dead upon the field, having probably killed himself by a pistol-shot. His son was sent to England for his education.

(Q.) How was Sir Robert Napier rewarded ?

(A.) He was recompensed with the title of Baron Napier of Magdala, and a pension of Rs. 20,000 per annum.

(Q.) To what rank was he raised on his return to England ?

(A.) To that of peerage by the title of Lord Lawrence of the Peninsula and of the Grately in the country of Hants.

CHAPTER XXXV.

of Lord Mayo. 1869-72.

(Q.) What was Sir J. Lawrence as Governor-General ?

(A.) He was appointed on January 12th, 1869.

(Q.) What was the great event of the 18th Dec. 1869 ?

(A.) The inauguration of the Suez Canal.

(Q.) What is the distance by this Canal route from England to India ?

(A.) 6,500 miles.

(Q.) Name the first ship that went through the canal ?

(A.) "The Brazilian" (27th November, 1869).

(Q.) For what event is the 27th Dec., 1869 memorable?

(A.) For the arrival of Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Victoria, Queen of England, who landed at Calcutta, and was gorgeously entertained for three months both by the Europeans and by the Native princes.

(Q.) What great vehicle of communication was established between India and England about this time ?

(A.) Submarine telegraph.

(Q.) Who succeeded Sir William Mansfield as commander-in-chief of Indian forces ?

(A.) Lord Napier.

(Q.) What event cast a gloom over India in 1872 ?

(A.) The murder of Lord Mayo, the highly esteemed Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

(Q.) Where and by whom was he murdered ?

(A.) He was treacherously stabbed by a fanatic Mussulman at Hopetown in the Andaman Island whilst he was visiting the prisons there.

(Q.) What was done with his remains ?

(A.) They were carried to England.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Administration of Lord Northbrook. 1872—76.

(Q.) Who succeeded Lord Mayo as Governor-General ?

(A.) Lord Northbrook, during whose administration peace reigned from one end of the empire to the other.

(Q.) Relate the most striking public acts of his career ?

(A.) The Income-tax was allowed to expire; the non-

agricultural cess was withdrawn in Bombay ; the general house tax was abandoned in Madras ; the Pandari tax was reduced in the Central Provinces ; the southern Customs line was abolished ; and thus, public burthens on all classes of the community were judiciously lessened.

(Q.) What calamity befell the Bengal Provinces in 1873.

(A.) Famine, which cost the country Rs. 65,000,000.

(Q.) How did Lord Northbrook distinguish himself on this occasion ?

(A.) He did his best to save these provinces from starvation by stimulating and facilitating supplies of food, by providing labour for those who were able to work, and by maintaining at the expense of the state those who could neither work nor obtain sustenance by any other means.

(Q.) For what event is the year 1875 celebrated ?

(A.) For the deposition of Malhár Ráo, Guicowar of Baroda.

~~(Q.) What were the causes of his deposition ?~~

(A.) ~~L. T. T.~~ mal-administration of the Baroda state.

— In ~~attention~~ being made to poison Colonel Phayre, ~~the~~ Resident of Baroda, Malhár Ráo was suspected to be the author of the crime.

) What ~~actions~~ ~~measures~~ were taken by the Viceroy ?

A.) Troops were despatched to Baroda, Malhár Rao was apprehended, and a judicial commission to inquire into the charge was ordered to meet at Baroda in Feb. 1875

(Q.) Who were the members of the commission ?

(A.) Three Europeans—Sir R. Couch, Chief Justice of Calcutta, Sir R. A. ~~Hardy~~, and Mr. Ph. S. Melvill; and

three native princes-Sindia, the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Jeypore, and Sir Dinkar Rao.

(Q.) Were they divided in their opinion ?

(A.) Yes; the Europeans reported the accused guilty and the Rajas acquitted him.

(Q.) What was the decision of the Government ?

(A.) The Government deposed and deported the Guicowar to Madras as a state prisoner.

(Q.) Who was the next Guicowar ?

(A.) Gopal Rao, the son of Kási of the Khandeish Princes, who was adopted by Jumnabai, the widow of Khanderáo Guicowar, the elder brother of Malhar Rao.

(Q.) What other important event took place the same year ?

(A.) The arrival of the Prince of Wales to India. He landed at Bombay on the 8th November 1875, where he was enthusiastically received by the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay, and a great number of native Gentlemen. He visited almost all the principal cities; and wherever he went he was gorgeously entertained by Rájás and Chiefs.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Administration of Lord Lytton.

(Q.) When did Lord Northbrook resign his post as Governor-General and Viceroy of India ?

(A.) April, 1876.

(Q.) Who succeeded him ?

(A.) Lord Lytton

(Q.) Who succeeded Lord Napier as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Forces and when ?

(A.) Sir Frederick Haines, April, 1876. .

(Q.) Name the most important and interesting event during the administration of Lord Lytton ?

(A.) The assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India, in addition to Her Sovereign Style and Titles.

(Q.) Where and when was the Imperial title first declared ?

(A.) At Delhi on the 1st of January, 1877, amidst all possible pomp and pageantry ; and this was speedily followed in every city and town, in every station and camp throughout the Empire.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

The Third Affghan War. 1878—9.

(Q.) What was the cause of this war ?

(A.) The unjust opposition offered to the British Embassy that was proceeding towards Cabul, by the Commandant of Ali Masjid.

(Q.) Was anything done to avenge the insult ?

(A.) Yes ; a British force (35,000 strong of whom 12,740 were Europeans) entered Affghanistan in 3 columns, defeated the Affghans in several engagements, captured many important places, and obliged the Affghans to sue for peace.

() Who was then reigning over Affghanistan ?

(A.) Sher Ali, who fled to Russian Turkestan where he committed suicide on receiving news of the defeat of his forces.

(Q.) Who succeeded him ?

Digitized with financial assistance from

(A.) His son, Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan, who proceeded in person to Gandamak to confer with the British Authorities for the cessation of hostility, and there signed a Treaty of Peace with the British Government, May 26th 1879.

(Q.) What did the Treaty stipulate?

(A) I.—That the Amir should conduct his relations with Foreign States in accordance with the advice and wishes of the British Government. II.—That a British Representative should reside at Cabul. III.—That all the conquered territory excepting the districts of *Kurram*, *Pishin*, and *Sibi* should be restored to the Amir. IV.—That the British Government should retain in its own hands the control of the *Khyber* and *Mitchni Passes*.

FINIS.